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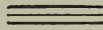
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Annual Report

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND
SANITARY INSPECTORS
FOR
THE YEAR 1940.

Bendle, Printer, Tredegar.



Urban District of Tredegar.



Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

SANITARY INSPECTORS

FOR

THE YEAR 1940.

Tredegar Urban District Council.

Chairman (1940)—Councillor Lewis Evans, J.P.

Chairman (1940) Public Health and Housing Committee—
Councillor A. E. Cooke.

Clerk of the Council—J. Trevelyan Phillips, Solicitor.

MEMBERS.

WEST WARD.

Councillor G. H. Cecil
„ T. C. Davies
„ O. Jones
„ J. Stockton

GEORGETOWN WARD.

Councillor J. Bevan
„ D. W. Bowen
„ A. L. Coombes
„ T. J. Thomas

CENTRAL WARD.

Councillor William Allen
„ Lewis Evans
„ W. A. B. Harvey
„ D. J. Jermine

SIRHOWY WARD.

Councillor A. E. Cooke
„ R. I. Davies
„ W. M. Clarke
„ Rev G. O. Roberts

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.

Medical Officer of Health (part time)—

E. T. H. Davies, M.D., M.S. (LOND.), F.R.C.S. (ENG.)

Senior Sanitary Inspector (whole time)—

C. G. Watkins, M.S.I.A., C.R.S.I.

Certificated Sanitary Inspector, The Royal Sanitary Institute, 1920.

Certificated Inspector of Meat and other Foods do. 1927.

Second Sanitary Inspector (whole time)—

E. Williams, M.S.I.A., C.R.S.I., M.R.I.P.H.

Certificated Sanitary Inspector, The Royal Sanitary Institute and
Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board, 1933.

Certificated Inspector of Meat and other Foods, The Royal Sanitary
Institute, 1934.

Diploma of the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene, 1936

Clerical Assistant (Temporary)—Mr. Trevor Parry.

Matron, Ashvale Isolation Hospital—

Miss A. E. W. Robjohns, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Member of the College of Nursing

Medical Officer's Report.

THE GROVE,
TREDEGAR,

OCTOBER, 1941.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District Council
of Tredegar.*

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have much pleasure in submitting to you my Annual Report for the year 1940 (which has been drawn up on the lines indicated in Circular 2314 [Wales] issued by the Welsh Board of Health)

Again, the general lay-out and comment has therefore been curtailed as far as possible. However, the usual Tables are appended to the Report.

Section A.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area of the District—

Tredegar Parish	...	...	4,360 acres
Dukestown Parish	...	...	3,780 acres
			<hr/> 8,140 acres <hr/>

Registrar-General's Estimate of—

Resident population mid 1940	...	20,860
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1940) according to Rate Book	...	5,010
The Rateable Value of the district is	...	£67,679
Estimated product of a penny rate for the financial year ended 31st March, 1941	...	£220
Total rates in the Pound for that year	...	20/9

The natural and social conditions of the area, fully described in earlier reports, altered little during the year. Coal mining is the staple industry of the district.

The Manager of the Local Office of the Ministry of Labour regrets that he is unable to furnish figures relating to the state of unemployment in the Area during 1940, but states that labour demands created by the war effort have resulted in a very substantial reduction during the course of the year in the number of wholly unemployed workpeople in the Council's Area.

Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year.

Birth Rate.

		Total.		Males.		Females	
Live Births	{ Legitimate	...	332	...	184	...	148
	{ Illegitimate	...	10	...	6	...	4
			<hr/>	342		<hr/>	190
					<hr/>		152

Producing a birth rate per 1,000 estimated resident population mid 1940 of 16'39.

1939	...	16'63	1938	...	14'94
------	-----	-------	------	-----	-------

			Total.		Males.		Females.	
Still Births	{	Legitimate	...	13	...	4	...	9
		Illegitimate	...	—	...	—	...	—

A rate of 0'62 per 1,000 of the estimated resident population as against 1'01 for 1939.

This rate calculated per 1,000 Total (live and still) births—

1940	...	...	36'62
1939	...	...	57'69
1938	...	...	54'54

Death Rate.

The number of deaths during the year 1940 [after correction for inward and outward transfers, as furnished by the Registrar General] was—

Total	Males	Females
278	169	109

A death rate per 1,000 estimated average population of 13'32.

1939	...	11'74	1914	...	17'90
1938	...	12'3	1901	...	19'93

Maternal Death Rate.

Deaths from—

Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	1
Other Puerperal Causes	...	...	1

The rates thus given, with comparisons to those for England and Wales and also the County are seen in the Table below—

	Puerperal Sepsis		Others		Total	
	per 1,000 live births	per 1,000 total births	per 1,000 live births	per 1,000 total births	per 1,000 live births	per 1,000 total births
England and Wales ...	—	0·52	—	1·64	—	2·16
County ...	0·74	0·70	2·22	2·10	2·96	2·81
Tredegar ...	2·75	2·65	2·75	2·65	5·51	5·30

Infantile Mortality.

There were 12 Male and 15 Female deaths of Infants under one year during 1940.

A rate per 1,000 live births of **74·38**.

The rate of legitimate Infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births works out at 70·82.

The rate of illegitimate Infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births was 200, or a ratio of 1 in 5.

			Total.	Males.	Females
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	20	11	9
Measles	...	...	2	—	2
Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	1	—	1
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)...			2	2	—

	BIRTH RATE.		DEATH RATE.	
	Live Births per 1,000 population	Still Births per 1,000 population	All Ages per 1,000 population	Under 1 yr. per 1,000 live births
England and Wales..	14.6	0.55	14.3	55
Monmouthshire ...	16.5	0.90	13.4	67.7
Tredegar U.D.	16.39	0.62	13.32	74.38

As will be seen from the Table above, the vital statistics of your area for the year 1940 compare very favourably with those for England and Wales and also for the County of Monmouthshire, except those for infant and maternal mortality.

The outstanding features in the previous report were the very low infant and maternal mortality recorded, and it is therefore in the nature of a "setback" to find these two rates nearly doubled in comparison with same.

However, having regard to all the circumstances of the area and that there was no unusual or excessive mortality from any cause, the bill of health for the district for the year 1940 can be termed as "satisfactory."

Section B.

General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.

To facilitate reference, particulars in this matter are incorporated at the beginning of the report. In addition to the Officers mentioned, Mr. William Bebb held the appointment of Temporary Additional Sanitary Inspector up to the end of March, leaving to take up a similar appointment under the Littlehampton U.D.C.

Laboratory Facilities, Ambulance Facilities, Nursing in the Home, Treatment Centres and Clinics, Hospitals, etc.

There were no developments or changes in the services provided in these directions during the year, and were therefore similar to the description given in earlier reports.

Civil Defence.

Very much of the time of the Department was taken up during the year with duties imposed upon local authorities in connection with certain aspects of Civil Defence and kindred health matters. This was especially so in respect to the Government Evacuation Scheme. As a Reception area to the London districts, the people of Tredegar played their part magnificently, and in no small measure materially assisted in easing the very many problems arising from the billeting and care of evacuees.

The first official party, consisting of unaccompanied schoolchildren, with their teachers and helpers, arrived in the district on 19th May.

The figures relating to the number of persons billeted within the district at various dates are given below :—

	17th August.	25th October.	27th December
Unaccompanied children	1,041	1,166	1,152
Accompanied children	7	296	423
Mothers	3	190	264
Teachers, helpers, etc.	80	121	140
	—	—	—
	1,131	1,773	1,979

In addition to the above a number of people migrated into the district to stay with relatives and friends by private arrangement.

Section C.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Water.

The supply has been excellent throughout the year. The total quantity of water drawn during the year amounted to 394,702,400 gallons, of which 130,588,300 gallons were delivered in bulk to the Bedwelty Urban District, 538,700 gallons to Rhymney Urban District, and 652,700 to the Ebbw Vale Urban District Council for distribution in Sirhowy and Dukestown during the shortage caused by the drought.

Waterworks Capacity.

Georgetown—

Storage Reservoir	...	14,000,000 gallons.
Service Reservoir	...	1,500,000 gallons.
Filter Beds	...	350,000 gallons.

Nantybweh—

Storage Reservoir	..	50,000,000 gallons.
Filtration Works	...	1,500,000 gallons.

Trevil—

High Level Service		
Reservoir		150,000 gallons.

Rainfall.

The rainfall is that recorded at "Redesdale" by Mr. D. Walter Davies M Inst. Gas E., the Council's Gas and Water Engineer and Manager, at an elevation of 963 feet above ordnance datum.

1940	inches.	1940	inches
January	3'13	July	5'73
February	4'30	August	'53
March	4'36	September	3'48
April	5'64	October	9'18
May	2'27	November	13'11
June	1'45	December	4'18
		<hr/>	
		57'36	

There were 196 rain days and the greatest fall recorded was 2'65 inches on November 2nd.

Previous yearly records taken at the same place are:—

1939	...	69'89	1925	...	57'02
1938	...	57'47	1924	...	65'67
1937	...	52'56	1923	...	60'73
1936	...	64'20	1922	...	45'82
1935	...	60'52	1921	...	27'49
1934	...	57'36	1920	...	51'70
1933	...	42'59	1919	...	40'80
1932	...	49'39	1918	...	50'44
1931	...	56'79	1917	...	41'95
1930	...	63'21	1916	...	47'01
1929	...	54'83	1915	...	44'17
1928	...	59'08	1914	...	56'87
1927	...	62'86	1913	...	61'09
1926	...	52'86			

Shewing an average fall of 53'85 inches.

The average rainfall for 26 years (1881-1907) recorded at "The Willows, by the late Dr. G. A. Brown, at an elevation of 1,024 feet above ordnance datum, was 58'70 inches.

Water Samples.

The results of routine samples of drinking water submitted to the County Pathologist during the year are classified as under—

(a) Domestic supplies derived from the Council's mains:—

		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total
Chemically	...	—	—	—
Bacteriologically	...	—	1	1

(b) Domestic supplies derived from the Ebbw Vale Council's mains:—

Chemically	...	1	—	1
Bacteriologically	...	1	—	1

(c) Domestic supplies derived from springs or shallow wells:—

Bacteriologically	...	—	1	1
		—	—	—
		2	2	4

Drainage and Sewerage.

Practically the whole of the district is well provided with stoneware subsidiary sewers, which are linked up to the main sewer laid along the river bed. The Western Valleys (Mon.) Sewerage Board (of which the Council form a constituent authority) have control of the trunk sewers.

The cleansing and repair of choked or defective drainage systems, both public and private, is pressed for immediately upon report or discovery.

Rivers and Streams.

The river Howy, with a number of small tributaries, traverses the length of the district. Every vigilance is exercised to prevent the dumping of refuse along the banks.

Closet Accommodation.

The water carriage system is almost universal throughout the area. An estimate of the number of each type of closet is as follows—

(a)	Number of pail or privy closets (including several of the chemical type) to isolated farms, cottages and other premises where there is no sewer available	...	...	...	51
(b)	Number of closets with fixed receptacles	...	...	...	10
(c)	„ „ „ movable „	...	...	...	5
(d)	„ water-closets (with flushing apparatus)	...	...	...	2,722
(e)	„ „ (hand flushed)	...	...	...	2,373

Public Cleansing.

This important branch of the Public Health Services was well maintained throughout the year. The Council's foresight in persuing the principle of a standardised mechanical fleet of motor vehicles for collection and central sites and controlled tipping for disposal purposes during recent years, has proved its value and advantage, and under present war conditions this has been amplified. Costs and difficulties naturally increased, but not to the extent which otherwise would have been.

The equivalent rate in the £ for these services, for the financial year ended 31st March, 1941, was:—

House and Trade Refuse Collection and Disposal	...	1/8·4d.
Street Cleansing	... ..	5·1d.

HOUSEDRAINS—

New stoneware housedrains provided	...	...	23
Housedrains relaid	...	...	3
Choked housedrains cleansed	...	...	349
New stoneware gully-traps fixed to housedrains	...	...	37
Housedrains connected to sewers	...	...	6
Defective drainage systems remodelled (including the provision of inspection chambers and ventilating shafts)	...	...	58

URINALS—

New urinals constructed	...	...	3
Urinals repaired	...	...	1

HOUSING DEFECTS—

Eaves, troughing and downpipes provided or renewed	...	...	107
Eaves, troughing and downpipes repaired	...	...	71
Roofs stripped and reslated	...	...	7
Roofs repaired	...	...	151
Window frames and sashes repaired or renewed	...	...	83
Firegrates and ovens repaired or renewed	...	...	35
General repairs to houses carried out	...	...	99
Yards repaved or concreted	...	...	6
Internal floor pavements relaid	23

VARIOUS OTHER NUISANCES ABATED	115
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NOTICES SERVED—

Informal	227
Statutory	34

(Results contained in headings above)

INSPECTIONS AND REVISITS—

Common Lodging Houses	...	...	75
Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	63
Slaughter-houses	...	...	782
Shops, Stalls, etc.	...	...	324
Pigstyes, Stables, Chicken Cots, etc.	...	...	31
Factories and Workplaces (including Bakehouses)	...	...	118
Housedrains and Water-closets	...	...	612
Housing Inspections	...	...	520
Infectious Diseases (investigation and disinfections)	...	...	284
Various other inspections (including verminous infestations)	...	...	576

 3,385

Registered Buildings and Trades.

The respective number of registered premises within the area at the end of 1940 were as follows:—

Common Lodging-houses	...	...	2
Slaughter-houses	...	...	2
Cowsheds and Dairies	...	...	43
Milkshops	...	...	10
Bakehouses	...	...	23
Factories and Workplaces	...	...	76

It will be seen by the number of visits quoted above that these places have been kept under regular supervision.

It has been the usual practice to comment specifically in respect to each class of premises and upon Shops and Offices, Camping Sites, Smoke Abatement, Swimming Baths and Pools, Verminous Infestations, Schools, Public Conveniences, Public Mortuary, Legislation in Force, etc. Under present circumstances a few general remarks and items giving data may suffice.

Under the Government Scheme of Food Control, Centralised Slaughtering, which came into operation in the district early in January of the year, the Public Buildings Slaughter-house, Tredegar, was taken over for centralised slaughtering and as a Meat Distribution Centre covering the Urban Districts of Ebbw Vale, Tredegar, Rhymney and parts of Bedwellty and Gellygaer, and serving a population of approximately 80,000 persons. The number of animals killed for human consumption at this slaughter-house during 1940, were:—

Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total.
2,704	1,216	24,508	2,798	31,226

The quantity of imported meat received and distributed during the same period was. —

		Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Beef	...	354	8	2	17
Mutton	...	80	2	3	2
Lamb	...	340	11	2	3
Pork	...	7	2	2	26
Offal	...	15	6	3	0
		—	—	—	—
Total	..	797	12	1	20

The number of Licences to slaughter animals issued during 1940 under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, were as follows:—

New Licenses	...	...	NIL
Renewal of Licenses	...	...	27

The Council's Open-Air Swimming Bath undoubtedly provided one of the most popular forms of recreation catered for within the precincts of Bedwellty Park.

The figures relating to the number of bathers and spectators during the season, the highest since 1935, have been supplied by the Bath Superintendent (Mr. L. Brain, G.N.A.B.S.), as under:—

Adult Swimmers	...	...	5,263
Youth "	..	...	3,503
Child "	...	...	28,311
Elementary Schoolchildren	...	...	6,749
Secondary "	...	...	1,044
Season Ticket Swimmers	...	...	400
			<hr/>
Total	...	...	45,270
Spectators	...	...	4,223

Owing to the war situation, the proposed Scheme of improvements to the Bath and Enclosure, estimated to cost £1,500, has had to be deferred.

Samples of water were taken on one occasion during the season and submitted to the County Pathologist for chemical and bacteriological examination with satisfactory results.

Upon the occurrence of infectious disease, Notices of Exclusion and Re-admission of all cases and contacts are transmitted to the Headteacher of the school attended. During 1940 the number of school children in respect to which such notices were sent (cases and contacts) were .—

	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Others	Total
Exclusions ...	67	12	22	3	104
Re-admissions ...	55	16	19	1	91

The action taken and the methods employed for dealing with verminous infestations were similar to those described in detail in the report for 1938.

Section D.

Housing.

1940 was not by any means without considerable activity in housing matters, in face of war conditions. It marked the completion of a further hundred new houses (36 on the Old Tramroad Site and 64 at the Nantybwlch and Minyrafon sites) consisting of:—

18	(Two bedroom) houses.	
20	(Three bedroom)	„
42	(Four bedroom)	„
20	(Five bedroom)	„

These houses (planned and designed by the Council's Engineer-Surveyor, Mr. W. Edgar Jones), were built for the purpose of dealing with a number of unfit properties (22 dwellings comprised in four Clearance Areas and 15 individual unfit dwellings or parts of buildings), and the remainder for the relief of overcrowding within the district.

Members of the Council will recall the onerous task confronting them in the selection of tenants and allocation of accommodation from amongst the formidable list of families living under insanitary and overcrowded conditions. However, this accomplished, rehousing took place in September of the year.

The sum total of completed action under the Council's Slum Clearance Programme (apart from the relief of overcrowding) up to the close of 1940, stood as follows:—

1—Number of unfit habitations dealt with:

(a)	In 15 Clearance Areas	...	..	91
(b)	Individual unfit dwelling houses	...		49
(c)	Parts of buildings (used as separate dwellings) closed	...	...	25
				<hr/> 165 <hr/>

2—(a)	Number of new houses provided	...	150
(b)	Number of displaced persons rehoused therein	...	686
			<hr/>

Evenso, there still remain a number of "Black Spots" to be tackled. The Council repeated their representation to the Welsh Board of Health to be permitted to proceed with the development of the Star Field Housing Site for the purpose of further reducing the extent of these conditions, but without avail. A considerable proportion of the older places doing duty as "homes" are also

in varying degrees of structural decay and dilapidation, somewhat obsolete in their sanitary arrangements, lacking in amenities, and in many instances beyond the scope of satisfactory reconditioning. At this stage, however, the matter must be left, but its place in forming one of the social problems of post-war reconstruction should not be lost sight of.

Meanwhile the execution of necessary items of repair work were pressed for under the provisions of the Public Health Act 1936 for the abatement of Nuisances. Six cases of non-compliance with Statutory Notices came before the local Police Court during the year. Orders were made in four instances, one case was adjourned (the work having been put in the hands of a contractor), and the remaining case withdrawn (the notice having been complied with previous to the hearing taking place).

Seven Certificates were issued under the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts 1920-1938.

Certificates of completion in respect to three houses built by private enterprise were issued during the year.

Section E.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Milk Supply.

Very little change occurred in the registration of persons and premises. It is regretted that the usual practice of routine sampling was suspended during the year, but otherwise every effort was made to secure and maintain a clean and "safe" milk supply for the district.

Working in conjunction with the Health Department of the County Council, samples of Graded milk, sold under licence, were however submitted to the County Pathologist for test, the results of which are tabulated below:

Grade.	Number of samples which		Total
	satisfied Test.	Did not satisfy Test.	
Tuberculin Tested ...	7	8	15
Pasteurised ...	8	2	10
	15	10	25

Meat and other Foods Inspection.

Systematic inspection of the food supply of the district was carried out throughout the year, and all the attention possible given to this very necessary duty. All places where food is prepared, deposited and exposed for sale were kept under regular observation. Food articles of a deleterious nature were readily surrendered by the traders, and its disposal promptly and properly attended to.

The following is a list of meat and other articles of food found on examination to be unfit for human consumption. Where possible and under guarantee, these were salvaged for industrial or animal feeding purposes, and the remainder destroyed.

		Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Number of whole Carcases included
MEAT—						
Beef	...	6	15	3	26	25
Pork	...	1	1	1	13	10
Mutton	...		1	2	16	5
Lamb	...		1	3	9	13
Veal	...		3	1	0	8
		—	—	—	—	—
		8	4	0	8	61
Offal	...	2	8	1	24	
13 lbs. Bacon						
24 lbs. Sausage						
36 lbs. Rabbit						
—						
73				2	17	
OTHER FOODS—						
34 lbs. Fruit						
78 lbs. Miscellaneous						
—						
112			1	0	0	
Canned Foods—						
520 containers						
Bottled Preserves—						
219 containers						
—						
Approx. 739 lbs.			6	2	11	
Total approximate weight	11		0	3	4	

Section F.

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and other Diseases.

Brief Review.

NOTIFICATIONS.—A comparison of the rates per 1,000 population of notifications received for the year 1940, together with the figures for 1939, is as follows:

	England and Wales.		Tredegar Urban Area	
	(1939)	1940	(1939)	1940
Smallpox	(0·00)	0·00	(—)	—
Scarlet Fever	(1·89)	1·63	(1·26)	1·1
Diphtheria	(1·14)	1·16	(1·89)	3·64
Enteric Fever	(0·04)	0·07	(—)	0·09
Erysipelas	(0·34)	0·33	(1·40)	1·24
Pneumonia	(1·02)	1·20	(2·08)	2·78

The rates per 1,000 population for certain other notifiable diseases (for the year 1940 only), are—

	England and Wales		Tredegar Urban Area
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	0·32	1·05
Whooping Cough	...	1·34	3·45
Measles	...	10·24	41·13

It will be seen that with the exception of Smallpox (of which there were no cases) and Scarlet Fever (hitherto considered endemic to the district) the figures given for the Tredegar Urban Area are higher than those for England and Wales, and in several instances reach a multiplicity of from two to four. This, however, is likely to be accounted for to a large extent, by the claim that the number of 'missed cases' were negligible, that the child population was greatly increased by evacuation, and the vigilance exercised by the local Medical Practitioners in the early notification of all suspicious cases.

Reference to the accompanying Tables (Nos. 1 to 4) will give fuller details of the incidence according to Age Groups, etc., distribution and mortality from notifiable diseases.

DEATHS.—Table VI., causes of death for the year (Registrar General returns), is slightly altered in form. For instance, it will be noted that deaths from Road Traffic accidents are now given separately to those from other violent causes.

Classification of the deaths from Cancer according to the localisation of disease, is:—

		Male	Female
B.Cav. and Oesophagus	...	3	—
Uterus	...	—	2
Stomach and Duodenum	...	2	3
Breast	...	—	3
All other sites	...	6	1
		11	9

Influenza was responsible for three deaths [female], a rate per 1,000 population of 0·14 as against 0·32 for England and Wales.

Deaths from Heart Disease [Males 46, Females 31] amounted to over one quarter of the total deaths of the year.

The Comparability Factor as given by the Registrar General is 1·03. The Death Rate thus adjusted works out at 13·72.

Isolation Hospital Facilities.

The requirements of the district have been amply served, and assistance rendered to neighbouring areas in this direction, at the Council's Ashvale Isolation Hospital, where much good work continues to be accomplished by a competent and qualified staff under the direction of the Matron (Miss A. E. W. Robjohns)

Particulars of the number of patients [including observation cases] treated at the Hospital during 1940 are:—

ADMISSIONS:—

	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Para- typhoid B	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	Others	Total
Tredegar Area	78	4	2	26	1	111
Evacuees	20	2	...	1	10	33
Outside Areas	18	13	...	18	...	49
	—	—	—	—	—	—
	116	19	2	45	11	193
	—	—	—	—	—	—

DEATHS:—

Tredegar Area	2	...	...	2	1	5
Outside Area	2	...	...	1	...	3
	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4	...	...	3	1	8
	—	—	—	—	—	—

The number of swabs sent for examination from the Hospital during the year, in which as in other directions, the kind co-operation of the County Medical Officer and his staff has to be acknowledged, was:—

	Diphtheria	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Para-typhoid Fever	Total
Positive	... 130	...	...	130
Negative	... 505	226	12	743
Suspicious	.. 4	...	...	4
No Growth	... 40	...	...	40
	—	—	—	—
	679	226	12	917

Industrial Diseases. Particulars as to Diseases under this heading notified for the district for 1940 and two earlier years [kindly supplied by Dr. T. R. Sutherland] are:—

	1938	1939	1940
Miners' Nystagmus	... 11	3	4
Beat Hand	... 5	1	1
Beat Elbow	... 4	2	6
Beat Knee	... 15	19	6
Dermatitis [due to dust or liquids]	... 1	1	5
Tenosynovitis of Wrist	... 1	2	3
	—	—	—
	36	28	25

Tuberculosis.

The figures relating to new cases and mortality during 1940, arranged according to age groups, will be found in Table IX. at the end of the report. Reference to the totals given below, together with those for several previous years will be useful for the purpose of comparison.

YEAR	NEW CASES		DEATHS	
	Respiratory	Non Respiratory	Respiratory	Non Respiratory
1940	22	10	8	2
1939	31	6	16	1
1938	15	22	6	6
1937	36	12	13	3
1936	32	19	10	9
1935	16	8	19	3
1934	23	10	13	2
1933	25	18	21	4

The ratio per 1,000 resident population is as follows.—

			1939	1940
New cases [all forms]	...	...	1'79	1'53
Deaths [all forms]	...	...	0'82	0'48

The ratio of Tuberculosis deaths per 1,000 deaths [all causes] is—

			1939	1940
Pulmonary	...	...	66'12	28'77
Non-Pulmonary	...	...	4'13	7'19
All forms	...	...	70'25	35'97

Deaths from Tuberculosis [all forms] for 1940 is the lowest figure on record

The state of the Tuberculosis register at the commencement and at the close of 1940 was as follows--

Date	Males		Females		Totals
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	
1st Jan., 1940 ...	64	58	82	45	249
31st Dec., 1940 ...	72	60	82	47	261

This gives a ratio of notified cases per 1,000 population at the end of the year of 12·51.

Total number of notifications of admissions to [Form I] and discharges from [Form II] Institutions during 1940 were :

		MALES		FEMALES	
		Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary
Admissions	...	18	2	8	2
Discharges	...	13	3	8	1

There was one non-notified tuberculosis death, a ratio of one in ten tuberculosis deaths.

Number of cases added to the Register and brought to notice otherwise than by formal notification 3. (Males—pulmonary).

No action was taken during the year under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 (relating to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade), or Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, (relating to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis).

It was found necessary for the Council to arrange for the destruction of soiled bedding in certain cases, and compensate accordingly.

The following report has kindly been supplied by Dr. J. Glyn Jones, the Tuberculosis Physician, West Monmouthshire Area, The King Edward VII. Welsh National Memorial Association :—

*Tredegar Tuberculosis Clinic.***Report for the year ended December, 31st, 1940.**

Total number of new cases examined at the Clinic during the year	155
--	-----	-----	-----	-----

Number of cases diagnosed as—

[A] Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	21	} 28
[B] Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	7	

Total number of attendances at the Clinic	636
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Number of patients treated in Hospitals	26
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Number of patients treated in Sanatoria	7
---	-----	-----	---

I conclude my report by once again expressing my appreciation of the continued and willing support of the Council and the services rendered the Department by the Officers and all members of the Staff throughout the year.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

EDWIN T. H. DAVIES,

M.D., M.S. (LOND.) F.R.C.S. (ENG.)

Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE 1.

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1940.
(Other than Tuberculosis)

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.												
	AGE GROUPS (Years)												
	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 and over	Total at all Ages
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Scarlet Fever	...	1	3	3	5	6	4	...	1	...	...	...	23
Diphtheria	3	3	6	6	7	27	16	3	4	1	...	...	76
Pneumonia	10	5	2	2	2	3	2	4	6	10	7	5	58
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	5	13	5	26
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	1	...	...	17
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	1	3	...	3	1	6	2	1	4	...	1	...	22
Measles	57	80	98	126	129	340	23	2	2	1	...	...	858
Whooping Cough	11	16	11	5	9	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
TOTALS	82	108	120	145	153	403	48	14	34	18	21	10	1156

TABLE II

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis)

Incidence during each month of the year 1940.

Disease.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
Scarlet Fever	3	2	1	3	...	3	...	1	4	4	1	1	23
Diphtheria	...	4	3	3	10	10	2	4	5	6	15	6	76
Pneumonia	10	6	7	3	4	3	...	3	3	5	4	10	58
Erysipelas	1	3	1	..	5	2	3	3	2	...	4	2	26
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	5	2	1	...	4	1	...	...	2	2	...	17
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	...	1	3	5	1	4	2	...	2	1	...	3	22
Measles	3	37	150	155	311	131	23	3	3	22	17	3	858
Whooping Cough	6	16	6	5	5	1	4	...	2	5	10	12	72
TOTALS	31	74	173	175	336	159	35	14	21	46	54	38	1156

TABLE III.

Incidence of Notifiable Infectious Diseases, 1940.

(Allocation to different parts of the District)

DISTRICT	Tuber- culosis new cases	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	Pneu- monia	Puer- peral Pyrexia	Erysip- elas	Acute Poli- myelitis	Cerebro- Spinal Men- gitis	Measles	Whoop- ing Cough	Enteric Fever	Total
Georgetown	6	2	13	6	1	2	...	4	89	4	...	127
Lower Area (Town)	6	1	14	10	13	3	...	3	93	3	...	146
Bedwelty Pits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Troedrhigwair	1	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	5	...	...	7
Central (Town)	6	6	21	7	2	6	1	4	116	9	...	178
West (Town)	2	6	7	8	...	8	1	4	122	12	...	170
Ashvale (including Charles Street)	4	4	14	10	1	2	...	4	203	7	1	250
Tafarnaubach	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	9	2	...	15
Trevil and Nantybwh	...	1	...	4	...	2	...	1	32	3	...	43
Sewrfa and Dukestown	1	...	4	4	...	...	...	1	83	5	...	98
Sirhowy	6	...	2	8	...	3	...	1	106	27	1	154
	32	23	76	58	17	26	2	22	858	72	2	1188

TABLE IV.

Analysis of Deaths from Notifiable Diseases, 1940.

(Other than Tuberculosis).

DISEASE.	DEATHS, AGE GROUPS.												
	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 and over	Total all Ages
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	3
Diphtheria	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	2
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	5	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	1	12
Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	1
Other Puerperal Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Measles	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
TOTALS	7	1	...	1	...	1	1	3	2	1	4	1	22

TABLE V.
Vital Statistics of whole District, 1927-1940.

Name of District—TREDEGAR.

Year	Population estimated to middle each year.	Births.		Nett deaths belonging to the district.			
		Num- ber.	Rate	Under One Year		At all Ages	
				Num- ber	Rate 1000 net Births	Num- ber	Rate
1927	25,330	503	19·85	48	95·42	284	11·21
1928	24,440	472	19·31	25	52·96	275	11·17
1929	24,280	450	18·12	28	62·2	272	11·11
1930	24,280	437	17·99	28	64·53	252	10·37
1931	23,370	473	20·23	45	95·13	275	11·76
1932	23,010	451	19·60	36	79·82	252	10·95
1933	22,670	366	16·14	32	87·43	260	11·46
1934	22,420	379	16·9	20	52·77	272	12·13
1935	22,120	355	16·04	23	64·78	248	11·21
1936	21,780	362	16·62	18	49·72	277	12·71
1937	21,140	338	15·99	25	73·96	252	11·92
1938	20,890	312	14·94	18	57·69	257	12·3
1939	20,600	343	16·63	14	40·00	242	11·74
1940	20,860	342	16·39	27	74·38	278	13·32

TABLE VI

Causes of Death (Registrar General's Returns)

1939		1940		
M.	F	CAUSES OF DEATH	M	F
145	97	ALL CAUSES ...	169	109
...	...	Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fevers	...	...
1	4	Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	2	1
1	...	Scarlet Fever ...	...	...
1	1	Whooping Cough ...	...	1
...	..	Diphtheria ...	2	...
12	4	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	3	5
1	...	Other forms of tuberculosis ...	1	1
...	...	Syphilitic diseases ...	1	...
...	2	Influenza ...	...	3
...	...	Measles .	...	2
15	6	Cancer, ..	11	9
1	3	Diabetes ...	1	2
		Cerebral hæmorrhage, ...		
5	5	(Intra cran : vasc ; Lesions)	19	8
53	35	Heart disease ...	46	31
		Other diseases of circulating		
4	5	system ...	7	2
6	1	Bronchitis ...	15	12
6	4	Pneumonia ...	9	3
2	...	Other respiratory diseases ...	2	3
...	2	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum...	1	1
...	2	Diarrhœa [under 2 years ...	2	...
1	1	Appendicitis ...	2	...
...	2	Other digestive diseases ...	4	4
8	4	Nephritis ...	5	1
...	...	Puerperal and post-abortion sepsis	...	1
...	1	Other maternal causes ..	...	1
		Premature birth .	5	4
		Congenital malformation		
2	2	Birth injury, infantile diseases ...	5	1
1	...	Suicide ..	2	...
		Rord Traffic accident ...	3	...
13	3	Other violent causes ...	7	3
12	10	All other causes ..	14	10

TABLE VII.

Infantile Mortality—1940.

	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Congenital Malformation Premature Birth .. Debility and Marasmus	4	3	1	...	8	1	2	...	...	11
Pneumonia	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	1	5
Convulsions	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	3
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	4
Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	5	3	2	...	10	3	7	3	4	27

TABLE VIII.
Infantile Mortality (Allocation to Wards) 1940.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Georgetown	M F 1	... I	... ...	... I	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ..	... ...	... ...	I I	... ...	1 4
Central	M 2 ... F ...	... I	... ...	I ...	... ...	... I	... ...	... ...	... ...	I ...	... ...	... ...	4 2
Sirhowy	M F ...	... ...	... ...	I ...	... ...	I ...	... ...	... I	... ...	... I	... ...	... ...	2 2
West	M I ... F 2	I ...	I I	... ...	... ...	... I	... 2	I ...	... ...	... ...	I I	... ...	5 7
Totals	M 3 ... F 3	I 1 2	I 1 I	2 I	... ...	I 1 2	... 2 2	I 1 I	... ...	I 1 I	2 2	... ...	12 15
Totals	6	3	2	3	...	3	2	2	...	2	4	..	27

TABLE IX

Tuberculosis.

New Cases and Mortality during 1940.

(according to Age Groups,

Age Periods	New Cases.				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
15	5	5	2	1	1	3	—	—
25	4	1	—	2	1	1	—	—
35	2	3	1	—	—	1	—	—
45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Totals	12	10	4	6	3	5	1	1

TABLE X.

Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population, 1940

	All Causes	Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet fever	Whooping cough	Diphtheria	Influenza
England and Wales ...	14·3	0·00	..	0·02	0·00	0·02	0·06	0·32
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	15·8	0·00	..	0·02	0·00	0·02	0·07	0·29
148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations of 25,000 to 50,000 at Census 1931) ...	12·8	0·00	..	0·02	0·00	0·02	0·05	0·30
London Administrative County ...	17·8	0·00	..	0·01	0·00	0·00	0·01	0·18
Tredegar Urban District	13·32	...	..	0·09	...	0·04	0·09	0·14



